

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 793.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1801.

[Vol. XV

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Will be sold by the Subscriber, and for a greater part, *Extensive Credits* will be given, in annual payments, the pur-chafer giving good bond and security; *The following PROPERTY I will sell, from this day forward, (to wit:)*

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the Lots of ground they are on, in Paris—they begin at the Main Corner street facing the Court house, and running parallel with the public ground one hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame building, in which there is a large well finished store house and counting room, both large fire places of brick; the other part well calculated for a tavern, six well finished rooms plastered, and four large fire places; another room, thirty-six feet by twenty, and two fire places, and within five feet of the back room door, a brick lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining. The balance of the building of brick, two stories high; with four houses, twenty feet square, rented out to different families; convenient to those who are two miles from the city for the use of the large building. I have also nine acres of out lots in excellent order for cultivation.—Those buildings were first valued by a number of workmen at eight thousand dollars; and several useful additions have been made to them since—I will now give them extremely low, and give them clear of all incumbrance.

Another property I have in Madison county, one mile and three quarters from Limestone—two valuable overhot mills, in as high credit for manufacturing flour, as any in the state, and are now repairing and almost done, so as to start in complete order when the season for grinding commences, with the best Burr and Allegany Stones, rolling screens &c.—Those mills in the season for grinding, can make forty barrels of flour every day that they are worked; and any person inclining to purchase, can be informed, that the quality of the flour is superior to any that has been boated from Limestone. With those I will sell a valuable negro man, a good miller; the plantation of 140 acres, 100 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in the state, a fine clover and blue-grass pasture and meadow, a small dwelling house and farm with other out houses, cherry and peach orchard—the title indisputable; and I will give it clear of all incumbrance. For this property I have in two years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Military land, fourteen miles from Washington, North West of the Ohio river, with a very promising salt lick, supposed to have salt water, a small trial has been made, and some salt made by a man Sherry.

I have also two small plantations in Bourbon; that I will sell—they are mostly first rate land.

I have patents for lands near Montgomery court house, of the first quality; eight thousand acres, the half of which I will sell at one third its value; the purchaser may have his choice; patented 17 years ago; entries very special.

Also the half of 600 acres of first quality, three miles from Fleming court house; old patents and special entries on the same terms.

I have also one thousand acres for sale, adjoining lower Mackee's tract, level, but of inferior quality—for this I will take good horses at 6s per acre; the title undoubted.

I have also for sale about 300 acres, on Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a never failing spring on it; a part rich land, and a part indifferent, within six miles of Mann's lick; this has excellent range and timber—for this I will take good salt at 12s per acre, if cash or per acre.

I have also for sale, six hundred acres, patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles from the Crab orchard—this I will take 3s per acre for in cash, or 4s in horses.

If it will be an accomodation to those who may incline to purchase the mills, I will give in an excellent house woman, now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good flock of hogs, cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in all, or any of the aforesaid property, that any person inclined to purchase, may be well accommodated. The mills I will deliver up the tenth of March next, or

if sooner required, on a little more advance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise, Negroes, and Horses, will be taken by instalments, as will best suit the purchaser.

Application to my son John Edwards, jun. in Bourbon, or to Mr. David S. Brodrick, in Washington, or Mr. Enoch Smith, near Montgomery court house, or James Brown esq. in Lexington, for information and contracts with respect to the property, or to the subscriber, either in Bourbon or Washington, may be made.

Any of my creditors choosing to purchase, shall have on the lowest terms, as I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to be delivered before the 15th of March next. And,

I have also one other plantation for sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared, and the title fee simple.

Any person purchasing the mills I will furnish with wheat at cash price, and will, if employed, engage to clear them in the sales of flour &c. this season, 2500 or 3000 dollars.

JOHN EDWARDS, Esq.
14th September, 1801.

THOMAS REID,
Copper and Tin Smith,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop from opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Ch. Humphreys, next door above Mr. Wm. Morton's, and nearly opposite Mr. Brent's tavern, where he continues to carry on his business as usual.

He will take two or three apprentices to the above business.

LAND FOR SALE.

AM authorized by gentlemen of repectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of

LAND,

in different parts of this state—some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river.—The payments will be made easy. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

THOMAS BODDIES,

December 20th, 1801.

FLAX SEED OIL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their public, that they have commenced the making of FLAX SEED OIL,

at their mill near Lexington; those who want oil may be supplied by applying at the Mill.

Any person having Flax Seed for sale may find a purchaser by applying at said Mill.

JNO. & WM. BOBB.

October 26th, 1801.

STRAYED.

FROM my plantation on Canoe run, last Friday evening, a fine dog, white with black spots, about four hands high, dark master, long mane and tail, fair in her flesh, one side of which is rann, gone with her hind feet, a fear on her left buttock. Any person that will bring the said dog to me, or give information, shall be handsomely rewarded by

WALTER WORFELD.

THE partnership of BLEDSOE &

BAYLOR, is dissolved by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to the firm, are requested to call on Walker Baylor and pay their respective balances—who has lately returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, amongst which are

LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a superior quality.

BEST GREEN COFFEE; CHOCOLATE & TEAS; MALLAGA, TENERIFF, OLD PORT, SHERRY & MADEIRAS WINES.

FIRST & SECOND QUALITY FRENCH BRANDY.

PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COPPERAS & MIDDER.

QUEENS WARE & CUTLERY assorted.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Mann's Lick SALT, of a superior quality two years old.

N. B. Country merchants and others may be supplied with any article in the above line on the most moderate terms for CASH.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

For the Year 1802;

Is just published and for sale at this office, by the Grofs, Dozen or Single.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE:

1000 acres on the Kentucky, in Madison county:

400 in ditto, waters of Otter creek.

5000 on the Ohio river, opposite Little Miami river.

400 on Severn's Valley creek.

Good titles will be made to purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Madison county, on Otter creek.

JOHN HALLEY.

Sept. 22, 1801.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

AN-AWAY from the subscriber, living at Mann's Lick about the 23d

December last a Negro man named

HARRY,

about 25 years of age, upwards of six feet high, very likely, active and well made, has a variety of cloathing with him, among which is the following: A new green broad cloth coat, swindown jacket, gingham do white shirts, new leather overalls, cootie hat, a new grey linsey hunting shirt, old cloth overalls, strong new shoes, &c. &c. Any person who will secure the above negro in jail, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward, or the above reward if brought home, paid by

JAMES F. MOORE.

COACH-MAKING.

I will give immediate employ to one or two Journeyman Coach-Makers

who are well acquainted with that branch of business.

The Public are respectfully informed that the subscriber still continues to carry on a COACH and CHAIR MAKING BUSINESS, in all their various branches. He is always ready to inform the public that it is in his power to supply them with the framing of Carriages, as he is furnished with his own shop and being well convinced that the principal strength of carriages depends on their being well ironed, he is ready to undertake that branch of the business. He has just received, and shortly expects a fresh supply of the best Paint and Materials, from Philadelphia.

LONDON YARD, Main street,

LEXINGTON, above Samuel Ayres'

WANTED,

A Negro Boy,

about sixteen or eighteen years old, and

A Negro Girl,

about twelve years old. Payment to be made in CASH—For further Information, apply at this office.

RICE—For sale,

AT the Kentucky Vine Yard, about five miles above the mouth of Hickory creek, on the Kentucky river, a quantity of EXCELLENT RICE—that who will purchase together, upwards of half a bushel, will be supplied together, either at the Vine Yard, or at the mouth of Hickory.

MARCH 24th, 1801.

J. J. Dufour.

I will either Sell or Rent, my

HOUSES & LOTS

in town, reserving a small piece in front of Mr. REED's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I would make an allowance to any one who would rent for a term of years, for repairs and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Will be kept at the

SIGN OF THE BUFFALO,

On Main street, in Lexington, opposite the Public square.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscribers from Philadelphia, inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have just commenced the various branches of COACH & COACH-MAKING, PAINTING & TRIMMING, opposite Mr. David Sted's Lime-Stone street, and near meeting-Baptist and Nazarene street, Factory, where those who chose to employ them, may have their work done at the shortest manner, the most reasonable price, and the neatest manner.

Richard Abbott,

John W. Stont,

Lexington, Mar. 1st 1801.

WINCHESTER'S DIALOGUES

ON

UNIVERSAL RESTORATION.

for sale at this office.

JUST PUBLISHED

and may be had at this office.

The marchion's history of

JOSEPH and his BRETHREN.

in sheets for frames or Pamphlets; illustrated with fifteen elegant cuts.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

England.

LONDON, September 7.

The following is an ordinance issued at Vienna, relative to the new fashions:—His Royal Highness the archduke Charles, having learned with the greatest disfidence, that several young men in service, disburden the duties confided to them, as servants of the state, in following the most ridiculous fashions, such as hats without a leaf, crooked heads, neck-handkerchiefs enveloping the chin, pantaloons, and slippers scarcely covering the toes of the feet.—His Highness having ordered in the strictest manner, that all the persons belonging to the council of war do leave off, from this moment, this ridiculous fashion, and dress themselves as becomes men in the service of the state, under the direction of the protocol of the council of war, to have recourse to rigorous measures against those who should dare violate this regulation.

The Pope has ratified the treaty with France, and is to send a legate to Paris. The Spanish minister at Vienna is informing the emperor to acknowledge the new king of Tuscany. The king of Prussia threatens the emperor with taking possession of the late elector of Cologne's dominions, should a new bishop of Mainz be elected; and accordingly we find the chapter of Munster has postponed the election, which was appointed for the third instant.

There is every reason to believe the dominions of the late elector will be attained, and that Prussia will obtain possession of the greatest part of them. The emperor of Russia has consented to the occupation of Hanover by the king of Prussia for the present, but has invited him to accede to the maritime convention signed by lord St. Helens.

A courier from Peterburgh lately passed through Vienna, on his way to Palermo, with important dispatches respecting the kings of Naples and Sicily, in whose fate the emperor Alexander so deeply interests himself. The margrave of Baden, and the minister of the king of Sardinia, have arrived at Mainz, the point of rendezvous of those princes who expect protection from Prussia and Russia, against France and Austria.

French agents are actively employed in swarming the inhabitants of the four new departments on the Rhine to be faithful to the republic.

All these circumstances swell in strong colors the agitation, distress, and confusion, that prevail in Germany and France. From the bulletins we may conclude that the tumults of indemnities is at last fully terminated.

From the interior of France, the news is of little importance. A devoir of the Chouans' artillery has been discovered and seized. A report has been made by the minister of the interior, on the arts, by which it appears the French government is possessed of an extensive collection of the most valuable articles, and intends establishing public galleries in all the chief cities. The plan of sale to celebrate the foundation of the republic on the 2d inst. is published in the Moniteur, but contains nothing remarkable. A temple dedicated to peace is to be erected; but we fear the chieftainship is not very devout of seeing it restored to this country.

Letters from our fleet, off Brest, on the 30th ult. say, our force was composed of 27 sail of the line, 12 of which were two-deckers. The enemy's fleet consisting of 35 ships of the line, were in the outer road at anchor, and in apparent readiness for sea.

September 10.

We are happy to hear, that Mr. Fox, yielding to the wishes of his friends, has resolved to attend parliament in future as constantly as he did before his decease. There never was a period which called more loudly for the exercise of his great abilities.

The intelligence we stated on Monday is daily confirmed. The duke of York is at Portsmouth inspecting the fortifications, assisted by able officers; and he will make the circuit of the coast as far as Norfolk, for this purpose.—By a letter

from Brighton, we find he is expected at that place in a day or two. A camp is forming there of ten thousand men; and some of the guards have arrived at the appointed spot. To begin forming a camp at this season of the year, is an explicit declaration that ministers have recently seen cause to apprehend an attack upon our coasts by the enemy. This new cause, we believe, confutes not only of the menaces and preparations of the French but the almost certain and speedy rupture of the negotiations. The duke of York will order new means of defence on every part of the coast which may be thought the most vulnerable, and his attention will be particularly directed at Sussex which we long since trusted ministers apprehended to be the real object of the enemy, if they actually deign to attack. Of this there can be no doubt, as far as preparations and menaces go. The battle in all their ports the nearest to London, the marching of troops and artillery to the coasts: these movements have been repeatedly stated; and in the Paris journals to the 7th, which we received yesterday, we find a circular letter of very great importance from the maritime prefect, at Angers, to the sub-prefects. It is there announced, that "the French soldiers having obtained peace on the continent by conquest, it remains for the French seamen to obtain peace on the seas by conquest likewise. The tale of the soldiers is fulfilled; that of the sailors is beginning—the moment approaches—armaments are ordered in all the ports of the republic, and the seamen are to be put in requisition." This letter has not been officially published by the French government, which, to us from being ostentatious respecting the preparations against Britain, conducts them with the greatest secrecy. The French papers are nearly silent on the subject, and the best intelligence we obtain is from the Hamburg paper, sent to us by a private correspondent at Brussels. In addition to this letter of the maritime prefect, we find that admiral Winter is strictly ordered to sail the moment the equinoctial gales drive the English fleet from the coast of Holland. He is desired to join the flotilla, "the advanced guard," under admiral Latouche, at Boulogne. If these circumstances do not induce ministers to take some precaution, they will be as criminal as those who affer "the alarm of invasion is all ministerial humbug."

On Monday we only stated the departure of the guards, and of the duke of York to review the coasts, but that the negotiation had approached an important crisis, and that something decisive in it was to be immediately done at Weymouth. Mr. Addington left town for that place, soon after the important conference at the duke of York's on Friday, at which the rupture of the negotiations was not only foreseen, but the resolution taken of increasing our means of defence, in consequence of private information. Mr. Addington returns this day. What the steps are, which have been taken in respect to the treaty, we do not know; but it is reported by well informed persons, that ministers having about a fortnight ago made certain propositions to Buonaparte, in the form of an ultimatum, with the design of pressuring him to a decision, and to bring about an open and regular treaty, he has demanded the restitution of the colonies of the allies of France, as a preliminary.—Upon this, it was on Friday resolved, at the conference at York house, to prepare against invasion, and to send Mr. Addington to the king, with a view of taking some important step. Perhaps the negotiation will be broken off, and something published immediately; but it is more in the character of the present ministers to send couriers to Paris; and the farce may still be kept up till the meeting of parliament, as the *dénouement* will then have a much more serviceable effect on the public.

Two mails arrived yesterday, all that were due from Hamburg. With them came Mr. Vick, with dispatches from Vienna, and a messenger from St. Peterburgh, with the ratification of the treaty concluded between this country and Russia. From the foreign journals we learn, however, that this treaty is not much liked by Sweden, and still less by Denmark. This, it is said, detains Duroc at St. Peterburgh. France takes an active interest in the subject, & the interchange of messengers is very frequent. The emperor of Russia is said to have deterred the French from landing troops in European Turkey. The French soldiers arrived at Malta, cannot have belonged to Belliard's army, no part of which could have left Egypt so early as the 11th of July, the day on which these troops reached Malta. Two thousand Swiss and Con-
troops have arrived at Malta, on the way to Egypt, and 3000 English

have lately passed by from the western seas for the same place.

September 12.

A second and more considerable division of lord Nelson's force sailed from the Downs for Boulogne on Thursday. It consists of the York, of 64, and 16s, of 54 guns, with several other ships of war—his lordship on Wednesday received intelligence by one of our armed vessels, that the enemy's flotilla had moved out of the harbour to Boulogne roads, the winds having abated. Hence a fuliginous hue of their design to put to sea. By our Margate letter, it appears the main ships of war in the roads there, have been put in motion to join lord Nelson in the Downs, no doubt; and it is said, his lordship will himself put to sea to prevent the movements of the enemy, who, it is believed, will attempt to bring the fleet of gun boats that is in Calais out of that place to Boulogne. Notwithstanding recent events, the parties will again come to blows, if the French again come within their reach.

The Paris journals to the 9th, which were received yesterday, confirm the former intelligence of the Chapter of Munster having postponed the election of a Bishop at the instance of the king of Prussia. No doubt can be entertained of the act of that Bishopric. Prussia must have taken to decide a line of conduct in consequence of the support of France. In return she is suspected of with a view to revive the armed neutrality of the North, or at least to embroil Great Britain on the subject. The emperor Alexander has solicited Prussia in vain, to accede to the convention of the 17th of June. Sweden is dissatisfied with it, and Denmark withdraws her approbation. It is not unlikely that a new storm may arise out of these elements. Prussia will be as desirous of diminishing the power of the court of Peterburgh, beginning over to her interest, and placing at her devotion the kings of Denmark and Sweden, as has been to curtail that of Austria in the German Empire.

The funds again fell yesterday. No man entertains any hopes of the negotiation; indeed some report that it is on the eve of breaking off.

Holland.

HAUKE, August 28.

It is asserted, that Admiral De Winter received orders, three days ago to embrace the first opportunity, when the English fleet, which blocks the mouth of the Scheldt, shall be dispersed by the equinoctial gales, to form a junction with the naval force under the command of the French admiral Latouche.

Germany.

VIENNA, August 22.

COUNT Von der Pahlen, the great favorite of Paul I. lies to very dangerous ill on his estates in Livonia, that his death was hourly expected. On the 17th, Lord Minto received a courier from Lord Elgin at Constantinople, who when these dispatches were sent off, on the 13th of August, had received no further advices from Egypt, except that the combined Turkish and English army had advanced to Alexandria to lay siege to that city. General Menou had refused to accede to the convention of Cairo, as he still expected succours from the squadron of Gantheume.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON (City.) Nov. 6.

On the 31st ult. the Legislature of New Jersey elected Joseph Bloomfield, the republican candidate, Governor of that State. Mr. Bloomfield had 80 votes and Richard Stockton the federal candidate, 20 votes.

A London Gazette of September contains a list of Invalent Debtors in confinement, giving notice of their intention to take the benefit of the late Act of Parliament. It amounts to the enormous number of 942.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Barron, commander of the United States ship Philadelphia, dated off Gibraltar, August 21.

"I received a few days past, a letter from a number of American masters who had been captured and carried into the Spanish port of Algeciras, under pretence of entering a blockaded port in which they have declared Gibraltar, although they have only a few gun-boats, which occasionally attack the vessels in the bay, and capture defenceless neutrals. On receipt of their letter I sent a boat on shore with a letter to the commander of the vessels (who resides on shore) representing that the Americans knew not of the blockade of Gibraltar—consequently

could not be subject to seizure, and that their object, generally, in going to that port, was to gain information (or convey) to protect them against the Tripolitans.

"I also directed the officer charged with this business to make enquiry respecting the convenience of watering and obtaining refreshments; procuring those articles at Barbary is inconvenient, and attended with danger. The letter was replied to by the judge of the Admiralty, (a translation I have not yet been able to complete, consequently cannot enclose it,) but the substance is, that the causes now depending should be attended to impartially, and that no vessel had been condemned that had not on board goods consigned to Gibraltar. He would lay before the King my letter reflecting the purpose for which the Americans were generally going to Gibraltar."

We have seen a letter from Cronstadt, Russia, dated Aug. 26th, which mentions, that active preparations for war were making at that port; and that the Emperor had just prohibited the exportation of timber, deals, &c. to England. In a London paper of Sept. 1, we find the following article, which may serve as explanatory of the above:—

A letter from Peterburgh, dated July 23, says, The Admiralty have not yet come to any determination relative to the Deal business; and although several ships are waiting, we have not yet been able to obtain permission to load off the quantity remaining from last year, even with an allowance to them of one fifth part.

Bos. Centinel.

Lexington, November 27.

Last Friday night the house of Mrs. Gray, who lives a few miles from this town was consumed by fire. The fire communicated it is supposed from the kitchen. We are sorry to mention that almost the whole of the household property was destroyed.—No doubt the citizens of this state who are acquainted with the character and usefulness of that lady as a tutor, will step forward and replace the loss. K. Her.

The important question respecting the establishment of Circuit Courts (after an animated debate of three days) was decided in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, in the negative. The question was put on the resolution as amended, when there appeared in favor of it, 23—against it, 34—majority 11.

Years—Messrs. Anderson, Arnold, Barber, Bowell, Burks, Callaway, Collins, Crow, Davidson, R. Dougherty, Ewing, Farrow, Grundy, Haycraft, Houts, Lancaster, Logan, Manifee, Patterson, Ray, Reed, Samuel and South.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Andrews, Bell, Bradford, Bridges, Bullock, Dasha, M. Dougherty, Finlay, Graves, Grubbs, Guthrie, Henry, Hopkins, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Kennedy, Ligget, McKee, M'Millin, M'Reynolds, Maudling, Mitchell, Pawling, Payne, Pickett, Price, Purcell, Rogers, Smith, Tandy, White and Wilmett.

PALLADIUM.

A CARD.

A number of Persons, Friends to the repeal of the Fourteenth Years and Fourteenth Dollars Naturalization Law; present their most respectful compliments to the Abens throughout the United States, and humbly request that they will lose no time in meeting in their respective townships to appoint Delegates to represent them in County Meetings to be held for the purpose of aiding the endeavors of the spirited Aliens, in New York, in framing petitions to congress, for the repeal of the said law.

The Authors of this Address, are the more earnest in their solicitations, being most respectfully of the opinion, that the great body of the virtuous Citizens of America, now awakened to a sense of interest and duty, are ready to sanction the measure—with a patriotic government, anxious to gratify the wishes of the people, and extend happiness to the utmost corner of the earth.

Washington, (Penn.) Nov. 5, 1812.
N. B. It is respectfully requested that all Printers of Newspapers will insert this Card.

INFORMATION WANTED.

If a certain ROBERT WILEY, from near Loughbricklands, in the county of Down, in Ireland, (who some time ago resided in Lancaster county Pennsylvania) but who removed to the back country, the state of Virginia, now living, is requested by an aged Mother, his Sister and Brothers (lately come into this country) that he will immediately write them the place of his present a

bode; directing his letter to Elizabeth Wiley, care of James Searbig, merchant, Baltimore. Any information respecting the said Wiley, from any of his former acquaintances, will be thankfully received.

* * Printers will please insert the above, and thereby obtain the Prayers of an aged parent, and an almost helpless stranger.

The Papers by Yesterday's Mail contained but few articles of importance—we have received no legislative intelligence since our last paper; we hope the following account will not be unpleasing:

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE IMMENSE SALT-MINES OF POLAND.

THE Salt-mines of this country are striking objects of natural curiosities. There are wonderful caverns, several hundred yards deep, at the bottom of which are many intricate windings and labyrinths. Out of these are dug four different kinds of salt; one extremely hard, like crystal; another softer, but clearer; a third white, but brittle; these are all brackish, but the fourth is somewhat fresher. These four kinds are dug in different mines near the city of Cracow; on one side of them is a stream of salt water; and on the other, one of fresh. The revenue arising from these and other salt mines is very considerable, and formed part of the royal revenue, till they were seized by the Emperor, being situated within the provinces which he dismembered from Poland; the annual average profit of that of Wielicza was 3,000,000 Polish florins, or 97,221. 45. £d. sterling. The latter, indeed, is the most considerable salt-mine in the world, and from it a great part of the continent is supplied with that article. Wielicza is a small town about eight miles from Cracow.—The mine is excavated in a ridge of hills at the northern extremity of the chain which joins to the Carpathian mountains, and has been wrought above fix hundred years; for they are mentioned in the Polish annals so early as 1237, under Boleslaus the Chaste, and not then as a new discovery; how much earlier they were known cannot be ascertained.

There are eight openings or defences into this mine; six in the fields and two in the town itself; which are mostly used in letting down the workmen, and taking up the salt; the others being chiefly used for letting in wood and other necessaries. The openings are five feet square, and about four wide; they are lined thro' out with timber, and at the top of each there is a large wheel with a rope as thick as a cable, by which things are let down and drawn up; and this is worked by a horse. When a stranger has the curiosity to see the works, he must defend by one of these holes, he is first to put on a miner's coat over his clothes, and then being led to the mouth of the hole by a miner who serves for a guide, the miner fastens a smaller rope to the large one, and ties it about himself; he fits in this, and taking the stranger in his lap, gives the sign to be let down.—When several go down together, the custom is, that when the first is down about three yards, the wheel stops, and another miner takes another in his lap, and descends about three yards farther; the wheel then stops for another pair, and so on till the whole company are seated, then the wheel is again worked, and the whole string of adventurers are let down together. It is not an uncommon thing for forty people to go down in this manner. When the wheel is finally let a-going, it never stops till they are all down; and it is a very uncomfortable time, while they all recollect that their lives depend on the goodness of the rope. They are carried down a narrow and dark well to the depth of six hundred feet perpendicular; this is in reality an immense depth, but the terror and tediousness of the descent makes it appear to most people vastly more than it is. As soon as the first miner touches ground at the bottom, he slips out of the rope, and sets his companion upon his legs, and the rope continues descending till all the rest do the same.

The place where they are set down is perfectly dark, but the miners strike fire, and lights a small lamp, by means of which (each taking the stranger he has care of by the arm) they lead them thro' a number of strange passages, and meanders, all descending lower and lower, till they come to certain ladders, by which they descend an immense depth, and this thro' passages perfectly dark. The damp, cold and darkness of these places, and the horror of being for many yards under ground, generally make strangers heartily repent before they get thus far, but when at bottom they are well rewarded for their pains, by a

ight that could never have been expected after so much horror.

At the bottom of the last ladder, the stranger is received in a small dark cavern walled up perfectly close on all sides. To encrease the terror of the scene, it is useful for the guide to pretend the utmost terror on the apprehension of his lamp going out, declaring they must perish in the mazes of the mine if it did. When arrived in this dreary chamber, he puts out his light, as if by accident, and after much cant, catches the stranger by the hand, and drags him through a narrow creek in the body of the mine, when there bursts at once upon us a new world; the lustre of which is scarcely to be imagined. It is a spacious plain containing a whole people, a kind of subterraneous republic, with houses, carriages, roads, &c.—This is wholly scooped out of one vast bed of salt, which is all hard rock, as bright and glittering as crystal, and the whole space before him is formed of lofty arched vaults, supported by columns of salt and roofed with the same, so that the columns, and indeed the whole fabric, seem composed of the purest crystal.

They have many public lights in this place continually burning for the general use, and the blaze of those reflected from every part of the mine, gives a more glittering prospect than any thing above ground can possibly exhibit. Were this the whole beauty of the spot, it were sufficient to attract no wonder; but this is only a small portion of the salt (though generally clear and bright as crystal) in some places tinged with all the colours of precious stones, as blue, yellow, purple and green; there are numerous columns wholly composed of these kinds, and they look like masses of rubies, emeralds, amethysts and sapphires, darting a radiance which the eye can hardly bear, and has given many people occasion to compare it to the supposed magnificence of Heaven.

Besides the variety of forms in these vaults, tables, arches, and columns which are framed as they dug out the salt for the purpose of keeping up the roof, there is a vast variety of others, grotesque and finely figured, the work of nature, and these are generally of the purest and brightest salt.

The roofs of the arches are in many places full of salt, hanging pendent from the top in the form of icicles, and having all the hues and colours of the rainbow; the walls are covered with various concretions of the same kind, and the very floors, when not too much trodden and battered, are covered with globules of the same sort of beautiful materials.

In various parts of this spacious plain, stand the huts of the miners and families—some standing single, and others in clusters like villages. They have very little communication with the world above ground, and many hundreds of people are born and live all their lives here.

Through the midst of this plain lies the great road to the mouth of the mine. This road is always filled with carriages, loaded with salt out of the farthest part of the mine, and carrying them to the place where the rope belonging to the wheel receives them; the drivers of these carriages are all merry and singing, and the salt looks like a load of gems. The horses kept here are a very great number, and when once let down, they never see the day-light again; but some of the men take frequent occasions of going up and breathing the freer air. The instruments principally used by the miners, are pick-axes, hammers and chisels; with these they dig out the salt in the form of cylinders, each of many hundred weight. This is found the most convenient method, of getting them out of the mine, and soon as got above ground, they are broken into small pieces, and sent to the mills, where they are ground to powder. The finest sort of the salt is frequently cut into toys, and often pates for real crystal. This hard kind makes a great part of the floor of the mine; and what is most surprising in the whole place is, that there runs constantly over this, and through a large part of the mine, a spring of fresh water sufficient to supply the inhabitants & their horses, so that they need not have any from above ground. The horses usually grow blind after they have been some time in the mine, but they do as well for service afterwards as before.

After admiring the wonders of this amazing place, it is no very comfortable remembrance to the stranger, that he is to go back again thro' the same dismal way he came, and indeed the journey is not much better than the prospect: the only means of getting up is by the rope, and little more ceremony is used in the journey than in the drawing up of a piece of salt.

The salt dug from this mine is called Zieba, or Green Salt; but for what reason it is difficult to determine, its colour being an iron grey; when pounded it has

a dirty ash colour, like what we call brown fat. The mine appears to be inexhaustable, as will easily be conceived from the following account of its dimensions, given by Mr. Boxe:—It's known breadth (says he) is one thousand one hundred and forty-five feet, its length fix thousand and six hundred and ninety-three feet, and depth seven hundred and forty-three; this, however, is to be understood only of the part which has been actually worked; as to the real depth, or longitudinal extent of the mine, it is impossible to conjecture.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, Sept. 17:

A plenipotentiary has been appointed by the court of Lisbon, to negotiate a treaty of peace between France and Portugal with Lucien Buonaparte. In the mean time the republican troops continue to enter Spain by the way of Bayonne, and their army, which is again approaching the frontiers of Portugal, is stated at no less than 35,000 men. The principal part of the Spanish forces employed in the campaign of Portugal have been disbanded, and the general staff suppressed.

A letter received from Hamburg by one of the last mails, mentions as follows:

"The last news from Paris gives considerable uneasiness to our city. It will be recollect'd that the dupation of our senate to Buonaparte, consisting of Syndicus Doermann, Doctor Meyer, &c. for the removing of the misundertaking between us and France, has been there for these last few months, without having an audience. The confid has had it intimated to our embassy, that all our attempts, will be fruitless; that he never would forget Hamburg's partiality for England, nor their behavior in the affair of Nap. Tandy, and that they must hold themselves ready to depart. However, we do every thing that is possible to attain our object."

September 18.

This morning arrived the Hamburg mail due last Wednesday.

Several accounts received at Constantinople, between the 1st and 15th of last month, confirm the intelligence previously announced, that Menou had refused the capitulation offered to him by the convention of Cairo. The Turkish forces were expected to arrive in the vicinity of Alexandria before the beginning of last month; but we learn with regret that misundertaking which may have been productive of disagreeable consequences, had taken place between the Grand Vizier and the Captain Pacha, with respect to the right of precedence.

The emperor Alexander has refused to acknowledge the king of Etruria, and dispatched an ambassador to the grand duke of Tuscany.

A difference of opinion, on the subject of negotiation, has certainly taken place between two leading members of the cabinet.

September 19.

The members who attended the cabinet council held yesterday, at Lord Hawkesbury's office, were his lordship Earl St. Vincent, the duke of Portland, the lord chancellor, lords Hobart and Pelham, and Mr. Addington. The discussions lasted longer than on any former occasion since the commencement of the negotiations, an express was immediately dispatched with the result to his majesty at Weymouth.

The rumour, in circulation, both yesterday evening and this morning, that the negotiation was actually broken off, is like the many idle conjectures with which the public have been deluded for many weeks. We can positively state, that previously to the assembling of the council, a conference took place between Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto.

This morning we received by express, Paris papers to the 17th inst.

They are destitute of all interesting intelligence.

The French funds have again risen.—

The Tiers Confidole left off on the 1st at 48 3-4.

By the flag of truce, which brought the Paris journals, dispatches from the French minister for foreign affairs were transmitted to M. Otto.

We understand that three regiments of infantry are to be sent with all possible dispatch to Gibraltar. They are destined to replace three regiments belonging to that garrison, which are to be conveyed to Egypt in the transports that take out the former.

The following article relative to Alexandria is from the Clef du Cabinet—"At the moment when we read in certain journals articles relative to Egypt, extracted from German Gazettes, we have under our eyes letters from Alexandria, dated August 10 which confirm the reports circulated in London or Ratisbon. The joy at Constantinople appears to

have been of short duration. It is entirely false that Alexandria is ill provided either with men or arms. All the accounts that arrive directly confirm the news which have been officially published."

HAMBURGH, September 11.

A rumor has prevailed here for several days, that England has refused to deliver up the Danish West India islands, till Denmark shall indemnify the city of Hamburg for all the expences it sustained in consequence of the late unprovoked invasion. England is also said to have demanded the dismissal of Prince Charles of Hesse from his dignity of Danish Field Marshall and commander in chief.

Letters from Peterburg, of the 25th ult., bring a variety of details, from which it plainly appears that citizen Duruc has been totally unsuccessful in his mission, and that he is not to go to the coronation at Moscow. Though vested with the powers of a French ambassador, he was obliged to advertise himself among the list of other adventurers, who intended to quit the capitol of Russia. In his public notice, he assumes the title of "Citizen Duruc, adjutant of the First Consul, Buonaparte."

A great change in the politics of Russia is expected to take place before next spring.

Respectable private letters received here this evening from Paris state, that the French government is in possession of papers, which prove that the prisoners at Barentz had formed a plan against the life of the First Consul.

BALTIMORE, November 19.

Captain Hudson, arrived this morning from Malaga, who sailed three days after captain Fitch, of the Eugenia, brings a confirmation of the capture of the Tripolitan ship by the Enterprise, capt. Sterret; and adds, that the Tripolitan lost 70 men, and the Enterprise, one man killed and two wounded.

(N.Y. Com. Adv.)

FIRE AT VERGNNES.

The Printing Office of Messrs. Chapman and Fessenden, at Vergennes, with all the materials it contained, and the Post Office, which was kept in the same building, with two Mails of the United States, were consumed by fire, on Tuesday night the 27th ult. The account books of the abovementioned gentlemen were the only effects preserved. One of the mails was from Plattburg, and the other belonged to Fairhaven. The fire broke out in an apartment under the Printing Office, which was occupied as a school.

We learn that the agate Essex, Capt. Bainbridge, attempted to get into a small port in Spain, and finding it necessary to procure a pilot, dispatched a boat with an officer for the purpose. The boat was fired on by the Spanish forts and compelled to return. Soon after, the Essex came to anchor, and capt. B. demanded satisfaction for the insult offered to the flag of the United States, which was refused him. Three of his lieutenants were walking on shore and were grossly insulted

The following subscription, we have been requested to publish in our paper.—In a few days it will be presented to the Citizens.

TO THE VIRTUOUS AND BENEVOLENT PEOPLE OF THESE WESTERN COUNTRIES.

VARIOUS attempts have been made in America, to diffuse the blessings of civilization life, among the Heathen nations around us. Too much cannot be laid in commendation of these disinterested and benevolent undertakings. Their success has been various, but we think they have always been marked with decided personal, as well as national advantages. It is however to be regretted, that the benefits resulting from these attempts, have been somewhat circumscribed and transitory; owing we think in part, to our too generally addressing the Adults among the Indians, whose habits have been confirmed; and partly to a want of perseverance.

Surely it would be deemed almost an impeachment of the wisdom, benevolence and virtue, of the people of these countries, to use many arguments to induce them to engage in the good work, of converting the Wild Man of the woods, into the wise, virtuous and patriotic citizen.—The Indian who worships the God of his own fancy, and is hurried on by his passions to acts of the most horrid cruelty; into the enlightened Christian, who devoutly worships the God of the Universe, and loves his neighbor.

In this laudable enterprise you are invited to embark. The prospects of success will be informed by the person who presents you with this paper. It is thought by those immediately engaged in this business, that One Thousand Dollars a year, will be indispensably necessary, to enable them to employ a qualified person as teacher, and to board and clothe the Indians expected to be sent to a school, proposed to be set up at Mr. Isaac Zeane's on the head of Mad River. The names of a number of Indians have been already handed in, who will immediately enter upon learning the English language.

Let those whose minds have been irradiated by the benign influences of science and religion, here fully and liberally engage in this good work, that the uncultivated wilds of America, may be exchanged for the fruitful fields, and the desert be as the garden of God. The Synod of Virginia, has appointed a committee of their body, to attend to the business. Annual publications will be made of the monies received and expended. Col. ROBERT PATTERSON, is the treasurer of the commission of Synod.

By order of the commission,

Nov. 25, 1801.

by a number of Spanish officers, an equal number of whom received a note requiring satisfaction, which they, in a dastardly manner, refused.

(Bronson's U.S. Gaz.)

ANNAPOLIS, November 9.

This day, at 10 o'clock, the two houses proceeded to ballot for a governor, when the ballots were counted JOHN FRANCIS MERCER, Esq., had fifty nine, and was declared to be duly elected.

WASHINGTON (City), Nov. 13.

Appointment by the President.

Dr. THOMAS TUDOR TUCKER, of South-Carolina, Treasurer of the United States, in the room of SAMUEL MEDDITH, resigned,

FOR SALE,

TWO STILLS & A BOILER.

MADE of Copper, of superior quality. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and likely young Horses taken in payment. For further particulars application may be made to the Editor of this Paper. November 4, 1801.

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, living on Miller's Run, Scott County,

A BAY HORSE,

About fourteen hands high, four years old, branded X on the near shoulder, a few white hairs in his forehead; appraised to 12.

* JOHN A. MILLER.

October 9, 1801.

TANNERS' OIL,

FOR SALE BY

W.M. STORT,

GEORGETOWN.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Paint Lick creek, a foal Mare, 13 hands one inch high, supposed to be seven years old, branded on the near buttck; a small star in her forehead, and some fiddle spots. Appraised to 9. WILLIAM COY.

† 17th November, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Muddy creek, Madison county, a dark bay Mare, judged to be eleven years old, has a small star in her forehead, a knot on her back, branded but not legible. Appraised to 40 dollars.

* Robert Covington.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on South Elkton, Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, on the 20th day of June, 1801, a bound white girl, named JANE CUMPTON.

About twelve years of age; had on when she went away a striped short gown, and a linen coat. Any person that will bring the said girl home, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid by me

* It

Jacob Ryman.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And ready to be delivered to subscribers,
ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICA
CAN INDEPENDENCE, &c.

Delivered in the State house in Frankfort on the Fourth day of July last, by Four Students.—A few copies for sale at this office.

The following subscription, we have been requested to publish in our paper.—In a few days it will be presented to the Citizens.

TO THE VIRTUOUS AND BENEVOLENT PEOPLE OF THESE WESTERN COUNTRIES.

VARIOUS attempts have been made in America, to diffuse the blessings of civilization life, among the Heathen nations around us. Too much cannot be laid in commendation of these disinterested and benevolent undertakings. Their success has been various, but we think they have always been marked with decided personal, as well as national advantages. It is however to be regretted, that the benefits resulting from these attempts, have been somewhat circumscribed and transitory; owing we think in part, to our too generally addressing the Adults among the Indians, whose habits have been confirmed; and partly to a want of perseverance.

Surely it would be deemed almost an impeachment of the wisdom, benevolence and virtue, of the people of these countries, to use many arguments to induce them to engage in the good work, of converting the Wild Man of the woods, into the wise, virtuous and patriotic citizen.—The Indian who worships the God of his own fancy, and is hurried on by his passions to acts of the most horrid cruelty; into the enlightened Christian, who devoutly worships the God of the Universe, and loves his neighbor.

In this laudable enterprise you are invited to embark. The prospects of success will be informed by the person who presents you with this paper. It is thought by those immediately engaged in this business, that One Thousand Dollars a year, will be indispensably necessary, to enable them to employ a qualified person as teacher, and to board and clothe the Indians expected to be sent to a school, proposed to be set up at Mr. Isaac Zeane's on the head of Mad River. The names of a number of Indians have been already handed in, who will immediately enter upon learning the English language.

Let those whose minds have been irradiated by the benign influences of science and religion, here fully and liberally engage in this good work, that the uncultivated wilds of America, may be exchanged for the fruitful fields, and the desert be as the garden of God. The Synod of Virginia, has appointed a committee of their body, to attend to the business. Annual publications will be made of the monies received and expended. Col. ROBERT PATTERSON, is the treasurer of the commission of Synod.

By order of the commission,

JAMES CRAWFORD, E.C.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

APOSTROPHE

TO

WINTER.

TROWN not, WINTER, thus at me,
I thy empire will not own:
Let the mind lament, that's free,
Summer skies when past and gone.

Roll thy darkest mist around,
Thick thy noxious vapours spread;
Bright my day shall yet be found,
Purify the breeze that love can shed.

Bright my day, let Delia smile,
Purify the breeze, let her be bright;
Thy elements the while,
All their varied anger try.

Thy bitter cold can bind,
Rivers swift in fatters fast—
There is a stream, which, unconfined,
Mocks, thy frost and braves thy blast.

From, the faithful heart it flows,
Thence each vein with transport fills;
This thy malice never knows—
This, unkindness only chills.

Then thy storm, thy night, thy cold,
All thy keenest wrath can find,
No resemblance can unfold
Of that winter of the mind.

ANECDOTE.

LORD MANSFIELD examining a man, who was witness in the court of King's Bench, asked him what he knew of the defendant. "O my lord, I knew him *I was up to him*."—"Up to him!" says his lordship, "what do you mean by being up to him?"—"Mean my lord, why *I was down upon him*."—"Up to him and down upon him!" says his lordship turning to Counsellor Dunning, "what does the fellow mean?"—"Why I mean my lord, as deep as he thought himself, *flieg dirn*!"—"I cannot conceive, friend," said his lordship, "what you mean by this of language: I do not understand it." "Not understand it!" added the fellow with surprise, "Lord what a *flat* you must be!"

ALEXANDRIA.

For near three centuries after the conquests of Amrou, the Saracens were powerful, and carried their conquests into the heart of France. Whil they reigned undisputed masters of Egypt, but took in flocks, and that up in their palaces at Cairo, those invincible Sovereigns became, in time, the slaves of the Viziers, and the country gradually fell to decay; when, in the year 1171, Saladin, Sultan of Damacus, conquered the country, and placed his son Saladin the Great, on the throne. This was the monarch who fortified Cairo.

In the year 1218, when the mad zeal of the Croisades, for the fifth time, led the Christians to the East, an army of 200,000 men was landed at the mouth of the Nile. Damietta was taken, but soon after abandoned; and the unfortunate end of that mad expedition is well known.

In 1218, another expedition, under Louis the 9th, composed of an army of more than 100,000 men, landed from 1800 vessels at the same place, and again took Damietta; but the plague destroyed a great part of his army, and he himself was taken prisoner. The price of this Monarch's liberty was the restitution of Damietta, 4000 pieces of gold, and the evacuation of Egypt by the French army, which retired into Palatine.

The victory gained over Louis, was the last obtained by the Princes of the House of Saladin, who were dethroned soon after by the Mamelukes, who have ever since governed Egypt with more or less success, until the embarkation of Buonaparte, at the head of a French army, in 1797, who entered Alexandria with a facility, in some degree, equal to that which Amrou threatened and intended, when, about 1000 years ago, he dismantled that famous city.

Since the French obtained possession, they have fortified the place, of which, as before observed, the natural position is uncommonly strong, and which is now again besieged; but, being blockaded by sea, as well as by land, the safety of the city must depend on the exertion of the French army without, or of its fleets; as famine, which no valor can withstand nor fortitude overcome, must soon reduce the garrison to the necessity of surrender.

Ever since the time Amrou dismantled Alexandria, as a city of strength, it has been of no importance; but as a commercial and wealthy city, it continued great, till the Portuguese discovered the passage to the East Indies, by doubling the

Cape of Good Hope; since which time, it has become an old, ruined, and neglected city. Stripped by time, and its numerous vicissitudes, even of the ruins of its ancient grandeur, nothing remains but such few monuments as strength can scarcely remove, and time cannot decay.

The decline of Alexandria, however, it is clear, could not have been accomplished, merely, by the route to India being changed; the bad government and degradation of the people of the country were necessary to have reduced it to the miserable state in which it was, found by the French, whose project was by no means so wild or unfounded, as many persons affected to consider it. The reduction of that place, now, is a very important object, and, fortunately, it appears the only one necessary to pave the way to peace, and not to be at any great distance.

GRAND CAIRO,

Is a very large and populous city, and the streets are so crowded that it is difficult to pass along. This is attributed to several families living in one house, and a number of people in each room, which is said to be the principal cause of the plague. The streets are very narrow, and look like lanes. Cairo consists of three towns, about a mile apart: Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the part termed Billa. Old Cairo is reduced to a small place, though it is the harbor for boats that come from Upper Egypt. It was built in 795, and was a place of very considerable trade before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope.

SCUYLKILL BRIDGE.

The Eastern Water Pier of the Schuykill Permanent Bridge, was on Saturday last exposed from the bottom of the river to the view of the President and Directors of the Company, and a great number of other respectable citizens. The Cofferdam was pumped out, for the purpose of examining the work, and the part of the dam bed of the river contained within the dam laid entirely bare.

This is the first undertaking of the kind ever attempted in America. It has been completed in six weeks, from the laying the first stone. Many difficulties have attended the execution, especially in the Cofferdam, all of which have been happily surmounted.

The foundation of this extraordinary work, has been laid in a rapid river; and the masonry carried on, without interruption, in a depth of water from twenty-two to twenty-four feet. The lower course of stone is bedded, and dowelled or bolted with iron in the solid rock. The exterior courses of cut stone, are laid in a turreted mortar, (which is found to be already completely inundated under water) and clamped horizontally at the joints, with iron. The filling of the interior is composed of immense massive stones; many whereof weigh from three to six tons; well bedded in mortar of common lime and sand, and grouted. The ends are semi-circular.—The Piers sixty-eight feet inches long, at the foundation; and twenty-eight feet eight inches broad. It diminishes by steps or offsets, whereof there are three, until it takes the dimensions which appear above water, of fixings in length, and twenty-five feet in thickness. There are four strong chains of iron stretched across the Pier, at proper distances, bolted and worked in with the body of the masonry.

It is now raised three feet eight inches above common low water mark; being the height of the intended arches. The Cofferdam will be removed, and the pier left, through the winter, in its present state.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to JOHN A. SEITZ, or the late firm of SEITZ & LAUMAN, are requested to make payment to Mr. GEO. M. JOHNSON, previously to the 24th day of December next; further delays will cause compulsory measures to be taken indiscriminately.

A few Quarter Casks of prime London particular

MADARIA WINE, just received and may be had at the store of J. A. SEITZ, for CASH in hand only.

Lexington, 5th Nov. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the first day of January next, will be hired at my house on Hickman creek, in the county of Jessamine, sundry NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys & girls. The terms will be made known, on the day of hiring.

JOHN GLOVER,
Gard. for Jno. & Coleby Young.
Nov. 9 1801. 3w

BLANK DEEDS,
for sale at this Office.

St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,

28

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER

Will be held at Mrs. McNAIR's, in Lexington, on Monday the 30th instant. Dinner will be on the table at 2 o'clock precisely.

The attendance of the members is requested at half past eleven o'clock, to proceed to the choice of officers for the year ensuing.

By order of the Vice President.

WM. MACBEAN, Secy.

Lexington, Nov. 19th 1801.

LOST

BY the subscriber, on the first or second day of Oct. of this month, a BOND on Janus, Bate to William Hill, of Sixty pounds, with several other Papers paid bond have been several times endorsed from me to another. Any person delivering said bond and other papers to me, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Thomas Tudor.

Fayette, 11th June, post Morrison's 2 mill, November 4th, 1801. 5 J.M.t.p.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the thirty first of October a likely

BLACK MARE,

upwards of sixteen hands high, well made, and in good order, with a large Star in her forehead, no brand known. Whoever will deliver said mare to the subscriber in Lexington, shall receive the above reward.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

Nov. 13 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county a sorrel mare Colt one year old with a small blaze down the face, no brand. Appraised to 6£. JAMES BOWDRY.

June 13 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of Back Creek, Garrard County, A SORREL FILLY, two years old last spring, a large star in the forehead, no brand, appraised to twenty dollars ROBT. STUART.

August 27, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Woodford county, near Major Short's an IRON GRAY FILLY, fifteen hands high; appraised to 12£. WILLIAM SCOTT.

August 5th 1801.

ALEX. PARKER

Has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Rose & Striped Blankets, Coating, Flannel, Black Lute Strings, 6-4 & 4-4 Book Mullin, 6-4 & 4-4 Tambored, Lappet, and plain Jaconet Muffins, Irish Linnens, fortified; Kidd and Stuf Slippers, Hymn and Music Books, Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH or Merchantable HEMP.

Lexington, October 5, 1801.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to start for

PHILADELPHIA

in November next,

Requests all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to make payment before that time. Those who fail to comply with this notice may calculate on suits being commenced against them.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington, September 21st, 1801.

N. B. Merchantable HEMP will be taken, at the market price, for debts.

A. P.

FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD,

WITH a small stock and materials for carrying it on; with about thirty or forty acres of land, twelve acres cleared, lying in Woodford county, ten miles from the court house, eighteen from Lexington, and about a mile and a quarter from the Kentucky river, within half a mile of Fromans iron works, grit-mill and saw-mill; there is a good wagon road from thence to the river; there is eight miles, lime &c. with a good mill-house, two good cabbins, and a never failing spring, with a fall of about 20 feet; the situation for convenience of water, and bark, is superior to any I have seen in the state, those inclining to purchase will please apply to me on the premises, or to David or Thomas Reid, Lexington.

WILLIAM REID.

Lexington, 23 Sept. 1801.

DAVID REID,

SADDLER.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Main and Court Streets, to his house formerly occupied by Mr. J. Price opposite the former, and intends to remain on his business to himself; and his unremitted attention to business, and the opportunity he has had for acquiring a general knowledge of it, will hold his share of the public esteem.

Lexington, Feb. 16th, 1801.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted

FOR SALE,

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. DeJoum, consisting of Two New Story FRAME HOUSES,

Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large frame Stable and Kitchen, garden, fence, and Three Lots of Land on the above premises. Also two fine sets of GOOD QUALITYED LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurby, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, Danville.

J. B. BIRNEY, Danville, 9th February, 1801.

D. J.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

OF about 1200 Acres, on Licking, six miles from the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to fit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO.—Apply to

Geo. POYER.

Lexington, Jan. 17th 1801.

L. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 1st, 1801.

Trotter & Scott,

HAVE just received, and now opening for sale at their Store, in Lexington, a complete assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Well suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of Dry Goods Groceries, Queens and Glafs Ware, Bar-Iron, Steel, Imported Calings, Nails, Window-Glafs, Boulting-Cloths, suited for Merchant or Country Work—like-wise a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices for CASH.

Lexington, April 20, 1801.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, a Very Valuable

BRICK HOUSE,

10 And well Improved

LOTT,

IN the town of Frankfort, formerly occupied by Col. Ewing, with every convenience fit for the reception of a genteel family; a bargain may be expected for cash, or may be sold on a long credit, for bonds with good security or I will exchange it for lands in the North Western Territory.

A LSO

I have just received from Baltimore, Wine, Brandy, Mincing Sugar, Wool and Cotton cards, Copperas, Turkey-Yarn, & a parcel first quality Mill Saws.

JOHN MULLANPAY.

Frankfort, Sept. 20th, 1801.

N. B. 600 quire Blue Books, first quality paper and binding, will be sold extremely low wholesale or retail.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he is now living at his

FERRY,

On the road leading from Lexington to Danville, or the Crab-orchard, and from his strict attention to his business he flatters himself that he will give GENERAL SATISFACTION, to those who please to favor him with their custom. He would also inform the public the road is in BETTER REPAIR than that to any Ferry on the River, and a FERRY-BOAT sufficient to carry any Waggon and Team, and will Ferry on the following terms: (to wit) for all Wheel Carriages nine pence per wheel, Man and Horse, four pence halfpenny, all kinds of Stock, two pence per head, and at all times when the River can be forded with safety he will FERRY FREE.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Sep. 23 1801.

MACBEAN & POYER,

Have just received an assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Among which is a large assortment of the most fashionable FUR & WOOL HATS, &c. &c. Which they will sell at the lowest prices, for CASH, GINSENG, TOBACCO, WHEAT, PORK, SALT-PRE, &c. Lexington, 28th Sept. 1801.

DAVID REID,

SADDLER.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Main and Court Streets, to his house formerly occupied by Mr. J. Price opposite the former, and intends to remain on his business to himself; and his unremitted attention to business, and the opportunity he has had for acquiring a general knowledge of it, will hold his share of the public esteem.

Lexington, Feb. 16th, 1801.

D. R.